

HUGHES MAKES PLEA FOR THE YOUNG AMERICA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Charles E. Hughes tonight told an audience in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, why, in his opinion, the young men of the nation should support the republican ticket at the next election. Five chief reasons were cited in answer to the question.

"What sort of country does young America, vibrant with patriotism, desire?" Mr. Hughes answered the question in part as follows: "First, a country which respects the dignity of its citizenship. Second, young America must desire a country which is prepared for every emergency. Third, young America, looking ahead, must desire that when peace is once more restored we shall contribute to its maintenance by doing our proper share as a practicable and effective international organization for peace. Fourth, young America wants government in the open by visible instruments, not by unofficial spokesmen or invisible authority. He also wants a government not sectional, but truly national. Fifth, young America wants industrial preparedness."

In citing his second reason, Mr. Hughes assailed the administration for lack of preparedness, referred to "manifest defects" in the army reorganization bill, declared that the navy department had "incapable leadership" and touched on a recommendation by Secretary Garrison in June, 1914, that the regular army be willing to its "full strength," a recommendation Mr. Hughes said had been ignored.

"I am informed on competent authority," Mr. Hughes said, "that had there been the addition to the regular army then desired by Secretary Garrison, it would not have been necessary to send our national guard to the border."

The audience Mr. Hughes faced tonight filled every available foot of space in the hall. Scores of people were standing in the wings of the stage. The house was filled at 7 o'clock, and ten minutes later, an hour before Mr. Hughes reached the building, the doors were closed by the police. Crowds were turned away, but waited on the sidewalks for blocks around to see the nominee as he passed by.

Mr. Hughes had prepared his speech in advance, but did not adhere closely to its phrasing. He was applauded again, and again, and frequently after outbursts of cheering and flag waving he departed from his prepared text to review more fully the point he was discussing.

"The burden of war would fall upon young America, and young America desires peace," he said, in discussing America's place in the future. "But young America must desire that it be a lasting peace, a peace maintained through self respect, conserved by a firm and insistent maintenance of American rights."

"If you want peace, take counsel of your principles, not of your fears. When it is said that the policy of the administration is a policy of peace, I am filled with amazement at the audacity of the assertion, because we had, right at the outset, an unexampled opportunity for the display of correct methods in dealing with international questions. Instead of a policy of peace we had a policy of a personal and vindictive war."

"I say that we have got to learn, in order to maintain peace, first that we must not meddle with things that do not concern us; that when we say we will recognize and respect the rights of other states, small and great, we must show by our conduct that we mean what we say; and, finally, that it must be known in Mexico and in Latin America, and everywhere throughout the world that the lives and property of American citizens will be protected."

In speaking of the army reorganization bill, asserting that he had not time then to go into its details, Mr. Hughes declared that a large army on paper is a small army in fact. He called attention to the appropriations voted for the navy department and asked:

"How are these appropriations to be

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LARGE CROWD GREETED COLONEL IN NEBRASKA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Oct. 25.—A large crowd greeted Theodore Roosevelt here tonight when he made a ten-minute talk to the troops. He declared that a man who is too proud to fight is not too proud to get kicked and the same is true of nations. Three hundred Americans, he said, lost their lives in Mexico and on the Lusitania because foreign nations concluded that the United States was too proud to fight.

"I was president of the United States

VILLA AS MILITARY LEADER SEEMS TO BE "COMING BACK"

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

INEZ MILHOLLAND CANCELS HER TOUR

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain has been compelled to cancel her trans-continental tour in support of the federal amendment for woman suffrage. "My sister's nervous system has completely broken," Miss Vida Milholland said tonight. "Physicians have ordered her to give up all work. We will remain here for several days until her throat is in condition to return east." Mrs. Boissevain collapsed after her address in this city on Monday. Tonsillitis developed yesterday.

PROVE ALLES DOMINATE OUR RAW MATERIALS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Domination by the allied nations of the world's raw materials which are essential to American manufactures was pointed out conclusively to officials here by the completion today of a comprehensive summary of British trade policies as it imports into this country. As a result of the recent Paris economic conference of the entente powers is regarded here with far greater disquiet than before.

The proposed commercial war after the war, at first viewed skeptically as an outline of policies which could not survive the heat of war or the operation of personal economic forces, is looked upon as a more practical proposition in the light of the investigation. In consequence an earnest study of the facts available is being made and every effort extended to supplement the information now at hand. Every indication since the conference has tended to decrease the feeling that its provisions could not be carried through. Since then, it is pointed out, the blacklist which had been enforced by England for some time, has been accepted in principle by all allies.

What is more, the agreement made then for closer economic unity between the governments is shown by reports now coming in to be worked out.

In the compilation of the various agreements which England has instituted in this country to prevent allied resources from going to Germany's aid is seen a strong indication of what the allies might do through different methods after the war. This distribution of the supply of certain raw materials demonstrated after a year of war, considered in connection with article three of the Paris agreement is believed to constitute a distinct menace to this country. Article three declares that the allies declare themselves agreed to conserve for the allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole of the war.

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NEW BRITISH PLAN OF NEARLY HALF BILLION DOLLARS NEGOTIATED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Official announcement was made today by J. P. Morgan and Company that a new British loan by American bankers, aggregating \$200,000,000 had been arranged. It will bear interest at 5 1/2 per cent and is payable in two installments, one of three years and one of five years.

An interesting feature of the loan, according to the announcement, is that because of the easy money market here it was arranged in advance of the time contemplated by the British government. Another is that it is expected to cause for a time at least a cessation of the enormous inflow of gold to this country, which is said to have caused apprehension in banking circles of late because of danger of inflation and fictitious values.

J. P. Morgan called for England recently to arrange the loan and still is there.

A new British government loan offering, says the statement, "had not been in contemplation at the present time, but the prevailing ease of money and the difficulty which the banks are having in profitably employing their funds have led us to indicate to the British government that the present is a favorable time for it to establish additional credits in America, even though such credits may not be immediately required."

Accordingly, the British treasury has today accepted the views of the

American bankers and has authorized them to proceed.

"The British treasury has of late renewed its shipments of gold to this country on a large scale. This continued influx of the metal has caused some concern in the banking community, and it is believed that the issuance of the proposed loan will tend to cause at least a temporary cessation in gold imports."

Final details have not been arranged, but the notes to be issued will be amply secured by high grade collateral.

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Two Young Women Killed In New York Loft Fire

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Two young women were killed in a fire which wrecked a seven-story loft and factory building in East Houston street tonight, causing property damage estimated at about \$100,000. Several other persons had been accounted for late tonight.

Sensational rescues were effected by police and firemen who went to the aid of a score of men and women trapped on the roof. A number of

seven and one-half years," declared Colonel Roosevelt in making a platform speech in Kearney, Neb., during that time no representative of any foreign power ever harmed a citizen of the United States because all knew that while never picked, a quarrel was not too proud to fight.

The former president reviewed his acquaintance with the west and declared that here one may always find the truest American sentiment. "I would never have been president except for my experience in the west," he said.

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]
WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Conditions in northern Mexico, revolving on the new ascendancy of Villa as a military leader, are commanding more attention than at any other time since the border raids which resulted in the dispatch of the American punitive expedition.

Administration officials made no effort tonight to disguise their opinion that the American Mexican commission sitting at Atlantic City cannot be expected to arrive at a satisfactory solution of border problems until the situation in Chihuahua has been clarified. Any agreement for the early withdrawal of General Pershing's forces from Mexico apparently is considered now as out of the question.

Moreover, the impression stood out clearly from all the views expressed that while the present situation exists there is little possibility that the forces of regular or national guardmen on the border will be reduced to the point where no chances would be taken of another raid into American territory.

Coupled with ugly reports which disparage the stability of General Carranza's regime and interpret his removal from Mexico City to Queretaro as a sign of the breaking up of the government, which his enemies have repeatedly predicted, the military movement of Villa, now making a formidable campaign in Chihuahua, are regarded here as menacing the de facto government's control of the whole northern country.

Prominent in the whole situation are apparently well founded but indefinite reports of the connection of the so-called Legationists with the whole train of events, which are expected by those familiar with the Mexican situation here to develop within a short time.

The Mexican embassy today declared that Villa's forces consist only of a few hundred men claiming Villa as their leader, and broader reports of instability of General Carranza's government as a "flood of misrepresentation" which might be expected from enemies when the Mexican-American conflict began its work.

At the same time reports came to the war department that Villa's camp fires were in sight of Chihuahua City and that General Trevino, the Carranza commander there, although plentifully supplied with arms and receiving reinforcements was short of ammunition and considering evacuation.

Department officials said tonight they had not heard the report reaching the border that Chihuahua had actually been taken. As a matter of military strategy it was pointed out that Villa, once occupying Chihuahua, could compel the surrender of Juarez, as he did easily once before and at other strategic points, the Torreón, Monterrey and Saltillo where he would be a military force somewhat different from the bandit whose life an American military expedition was dispatched to end.

The war department's reply on Villa's latest move came from Brigadier General Bell, who transmitted the report he had obtained from refugees arriving in El Paso. As he did not give the names of his informants, some state department officials expressed doubt as to the entire accuracy of the tale, which was conceded, however, that no room was left for doubt that the bandit leader was operating openly and in force against the de facto government's army. General Bell's dispatch gave details of the annihilation of Carranza's columns under General Ojuna by Villa forces at Palomas and described how the Villa troops (about 2000) killed more than a thousand Carranza troops and took all the supplies.

The Mexican embassy's evaluation of General Carranza's move to Queretaro was that he had taken to the care for the meeting of the constitutional assembly, for which deputies had been elected. The arrival of the families of Generals Carranza and Obregon in the United States was declared to be without significance.

"The rumors that this visit has any political significance or that the families of the leaders are abandoning the country are absurd," said an embassy statement.

Regrets forwarded by Major General Pershing, however, that General Trevino had not been able to leave the Villa camp in Chihuahua to leave the country.

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No Discrimination Against Jews Adjutant's Verdict

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Charges by Max J. Klein and others that Jews, because of their religion were discriminated against when they sought enlistment in the New York national guard were not sustained at hearings conducted by Adjutant General Stilesbury, according to a statement by Governor Whitman. General Stilesbury's statement said, however, disclosed that there had been several other instances where Jews had been discriminated against, others where they received such treatment that they believed they were not wanted, and still others where the complainants had been too hasty in making charges that they were being discriminated against.

Governor Whitman ordered the adjutant general to issue an order to officers having the authority to pass on applications for enlistment that no applicant shall be rejected because of his race or religion.

PROF. WILSON'S LABOR IDEAS ARE RECALLED

(Special to The Republican)

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The republican national committee today called public attention to the correspondence between Edgar R. Lavery, of this city, and Woodrow Wilson, immediately following the baccalaureate address of President Wilson before the graduating class of Princeton University in 1909, in which Mr. Wilson said:

"You know what the usual standard of the employee is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is allowed to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

"I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is to the employer. It is the employer that in some trades it will presently not be worth his while to attempt anything at all. He had better stop altogether than operate at an inevitable and inevitable loss."

"The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under its present regulation by those who have determined to reduce it to a minimum. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants."

Immediately after the above address at Princeton, Mr. Edgar R. Lavery, of New York City, sent the following letter to Mr. Woodrow Wilson:

"New York City, June 16, 1909.
"Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.
"Dear Sir:—In the New York Times of June 14, which purports to give extracts from your baccalaureate address to the students of Princeton University, you are quoted as follows:

"You know what the usual standard of the employee is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trade unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is allowed to do more than the average workman can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

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M'Daniel Trial Halted to Find Impartial Jury

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 25.—The trial of Oscar D. McDaniel, prosecuting attorney of Buchanan county, charged with the murder of his wife, Mrs. Harriet Moss McDaniel, was halted again today. As a result the accused prosecutor's fate will not be decided until after the November election, when he is a candidate for the office he now holds.

The new trial, made necessary by a ruling here late today by Judge Thomas Ryan, judge of the criminal court, asked by the state, was set for the November term of court, starting on the sixteenth day of that month. Another venire of prospective jurors already has been ordered by the court.

Judge Ryan's decision was that the venire already empaneled had been influenced so that an impartial trial was impossible, by an alleged interview published here yesterday, which quoted John T. Barker, attorney general of Missouri, and head of the prosecution, as having said: "The state has been 'jobbed' in the selection of this jury."

Mr. Barker explained that his objection to the jury consisted largely in the fact that the special venire of three St. Joseph attorneys was appointed by the state, and that the venire was accepted by state and defense Monday and Tuesday.

The alleged charges made by Mr. Barker concerning the special venire, thirty-three members of which had been accepted, were ordered investigated by Judge Ryan. A commission of three St. Joseph attorneys was appointed and instructed to report its findings not later than next Monday.

McDaniel plans now to continue his campaign for re-election as prosecutor despite the indictment hanging over his head.

TEUTONS ARE WORKING WITH FEVERISH HASTE IN EFFORT TO ENCOMPASS RUMANIA

REFUSE TO ENDORSE WILSON PEACE POLICY

(By Republican Associated Press Leased Wire)

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 25.—Resolutions endorsing the peace policy of President Wilson died in committee and the issue was not called to vote at the closing session of the Woman's Home Missionary Society here tonight. Instead a resolution endorsing the action of the general conference of Methodists at Saratoga Springs last May was brought in and passed. A clause in that action expressed approval of woman suffrage but does not explicitly endorse the movement.

A resolution attacking the liquor interests of America and the anti-prohibition movement was unanimously adopted.

The convention closed without selecting a meeting place for the next convention.

GLENDALE FIRE THREATENS TO WIPE OUT TOWN

(Special to The Republican)

GLENDALE, Oct. 25.—(2 a. m.)—Fire starting in the People's store, owned by Mike Bogoroff, in the heart of the business section of the town, early this morning threatened to wipe out the entire town. After an hour's hard fight, the blaze was confined under control, and the damage limited to the Bogoroff clothing and grocery store, both under the same roof.

A fusillade of shots from the gun of Night Watchman Booth, who discovered the fire, was the first intimation given residents of the town that fire was threatening to wipe out the place. The discovery was made at 12:30, and everyone within a radius of a half mile awakened a six shooter.

Quick work on the part of the volunteer fire department, guided by Capt. Geo. Cox, confined the blaze to the one building, though for a time it was thought the whole section was going, and that it would be necessary to call upon the Phoenix fire department for aid.

After the fire had been subdued, it was stated by those in close touch with Bogoroff, that his stock in the clothing store was valued at \$15,000 and that he probably had \$5000 insurance. The grocery department, in the adjoining room, seemed to be a total loss, water and smoke having poured into the room to such an extent as to render the goods practically useless.

The fire, which advanced as the origin of the fire is that some customer early in the evening laid a lighted cigar down on the counter and forgot it. The blaze is thought to have started under a counter laden with trousers.

Fire Chief Wright, early this morning was informed by The Republican that there was a bad blaze in Glendale. He soon got Glendale on the line and offered the services of the local department. He was informed that it would not be necessary to send over a truck, as the blaze was under control.

FOR FARM LOAN BANK

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

AMARILLO, Tex., Oct. 25.—It was learned here today that Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and other members of the board will visit Amarillo November 21, to consider locating a farm loan bank here. The proposed bank it is understood, would serve all northern Texas and eastern New Mexico.

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DEMOCRATIC PEACE SHIELD TORN TO TATTERS BY RHYTH BLOODSHED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Commenting on the killing of Americans in Santo Domingo as reported in press dispatches from there, Senator George W. Perkins at republican national headquarters today said:

"The death of American officers in Santo Domingo controverts positively the statement that we are at peace. This peaceful shield, behind which Chairman McCormick has been issuing his peaceful statements daily, was torn down yesterday in Santo Domingo."

"Probably not a fraction of one per cent of the population of the United States knows that we are at war with Santo Domingo because of the fact that the whole foreign policy of the Wilson administration has been cloaked in the utmost secrecy. None of the military operations in Santo Domingo Hayti or Nicaragua have been given to the public and the closest possible censorship has been kept on things in Mexico. The entire Wilson campaign has been conducted under false pretenses. Their slogan has been 'Peace, Preparedness and Prosperity.' We haven't peace, we haven't preparedness and our prosperity is caused solely by the European war and is stained with the blood and tears of all Europe."

William W. Russell, American minister to Santo Domingo, arrived in New York today on leave of absence. When he learned of the engagement yesterday he said:

CHIHUAHUA CITY SAID TO BE IN HANDS OF VILLA

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 25.—Apparently authentic reports here are to the effect that Chihuahua City was taken by Villa early today. Colonel Juan Barragan, chief of staff to General Carranza left here tonight on his return to Mexico City after two weeks in the United States on a secret mission.

Report Is Denied
EL PASO, Oct. 25.—General Gonzales at Juarez said tonight that he had just received a message from General Joaquin Trevino at Chihuahua City, stating that all was quiet there and authorizing him to deny "in vigorous terms" the report that the city had fallen before an attack by Villa.

The rumor of Chihuahua's fall reached Mr. Soriano Bravo, the Mexican consul at El Paso from the Mexican embassy at Washington. He immediately asked General Gonzales by telephone to telegraph General Trevino.

A train arrived in Juarez from Chihuahua City this evening filled with Mexicans of the poor class, who reported all quiet at the time they left this morning. There was only the usual train guard on board.

The train bearing the first of the Georgia troops was held up today by the burning of a bridge at Del Rio, a station between San Antonio and El Paso. In consequence the guardsmen will not arrive until tomorrow. Battery D of the First Massachusetts left here today for home to be mustered out of the service.

May Move to Washington

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—Unless an agreement on an adequate and amicable plan for border control is entered into by the Mexican-American commission within a few days, it appeared a virtual certainty today that a serious effort would be made to have the conference transferred to Washington.

That an agreement will not be reached before General Carranza has demonstrated his ability to eliminate Villa and his followers, is admitted by those in touch with the commission. The Mexicans were still without definite news of the progress of the campaign against Villa, but they continued to profess the belief in success of General Trevino's operations about Chihuahua.

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[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

From three points the Teutonic allies are working with feverish haste in an attempt to encompass Rumania from the northeastern and eastern borders of Transylvania and through Dobruja. In the latter region and on the east Transylvanian front further progress in their inroads into King Ferdinand's territory has been made.

On the northeast Transylvanian front, however, in engagements with the Russians they have been driven from the heights south of Dombrava. Keeping up his drive in Dobruja, Field Marshal von Mackensen has brought his line well above the Constanta-Tchernavoda railway line, the right wing resting approximately on Tachaul near the Black Sea, 12 miles north of Constanta, and the left north of Tchernavoda, whence runs the only bridge across the Danube in his region. Whether the Rumanians in their evacuation of Tchernavoda left intact the fourteen mile bridge, which would be of immense strategic value to the Teutonic allies in a diversion toward Bucharest, has not been made known, but following military precedent, despite the quickness of von Mackensen's forward rush, it probably was blown up or otherwise badly damaged.

Further ground on the eastern Transylvanian front, the Rumanian side of the Vulkan and Predal passes has been given up to the Austro-Germans by the Rumanians, but according to Bucharest the Teutonic allies have been driven northward, while in the Tuzul and Otuz valleys the Rumanians have made advances.

In the region of Verden where the French Tuesday made their spectacular drive over a wide front north and northeast of Verdun, they are still holding the ground gained despite the violent counterattacks. Suffered particularly in the region of Haubremont and Dommaumont, and east of the Fuminal wood and north of Chenois have gained further ground. More than 4,500 German soldiers have been captured by the French in this region. Elsewhere along the front where the French and British are facing the Germans, the French have been successful in the battle of Verdun. The Carso plateau is under a heavy bombardment. Only minor operations have taken place on the fronts in Russia and Macedonia.

Germans Are Repulsed

PARIS, Oct. 25 (Via London).—Three successive counter attacks by the German army north of Verdun, in the region of Haubremont and Dommaumont, were repulsed by the French today, says the bulletin issued by the French staff, transmitted by the wireless.

The French have been successful in the battle of Verdun. The Carso plateau is under a heavy bombardment. Only minor operations have taken place on the fronts in Russia and Macedonia.

In Serious Position

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25 (Via London).—The loss of Constanta, Rumania's chief port on the Black Sea, according to semi-official comment among members of the general staff, "puts Rumania in a serious position, but it is not to be supposed it will entail any catastrophe."

Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Bourgeois Gazette, says the success of the Teutonic allies lacks importance which it appears to have and means only that Rumania has fallen back on a new defensive line from Tchernavoda to the Black Sea. The success of the attack along the Constanta-Medjedie line is likened to the Belgian operations in the number of men crowded on the short front. Colonel Shumsky asserts there is even division for each three miles of the thirty mile stretch—a strength said to be seldom exceeded on any front.

Meanwhile the Austro-German campaign against Rumania continues to

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ROOSEVELT APPRECIATIVE OF HIS RECEPTION

In a letter received yesterday by Dwight B. Heard from Colonel Roosevelt, the colonel has the following words to say of this section which may prove of public interest:

"I wish you would say how greatly I admire Phoenix and the country round about. It seems to me to be one of the most striking spots in America, and it certainly is the best example that I know of in any country of what can be accomplished by irrigation with people of the right kind able to make use of it. I could not too strongly say how much I appreciated my reception in Phoenix, and how much I admired the beauty of the cultivated grounds, and the beauty of the desert."

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Landrith Doesn't Care Who Is Elected to Presidency

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 25.—Ira Landrith, the prohibition vice presidential aspirant, declared tonight that he was not a democrat and would not perform for the entertainment of the children.

"I used to be a democrat but I found I couldn't be a straight democrat and a straight man so I left that party."

A wave of applause swept over the crowd but Landrith quickly silenced it with another remark that brought new cheering from other persons, obviously democrats.

"Oh, you republicans need not cheer," he said, "you're as rotten as we're indecent."

"But their parties are not all right. If you can vote the straight republican or straight democratic ticket all of the time and remain decent, then you are a moral acrobat and you should perform for the entertainment of the children."

"Both are excellent gentlemen and the country won't be in grave danger with either of them in the White House," he said at Wilkes-Barre. "Both are preachers' sons, they act alike and think alike, and so I know they are all right. I don't care whether Wilson or Hughes wins."